A Presentation to the SRS Citizens Advisory Board

SRS Sitewide Groundwater Remediation Progress

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May 24, 2011

Acronyms

ABRP A-Burning Rubble Pile

CMP Chemicals, Metals, Pesticides

DNAPL Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid

DUS Dynamic Underground Stripping

FY Fiscal Year

LLAZ Lost Lake Aquifer Zone

MCB Metals, Chemicals Basin

SRS Savannah River Site

SVE Soil Vapor Extraction

TCE Trichloroethylene

Ug/L Micrograms per liter

Purpose

To status progress of groundwater remediation at the Savannah River Site

Agenda

- Groundwater Contamination Areas at SRS
- Remediation Strategies
- Status
- Conclusion



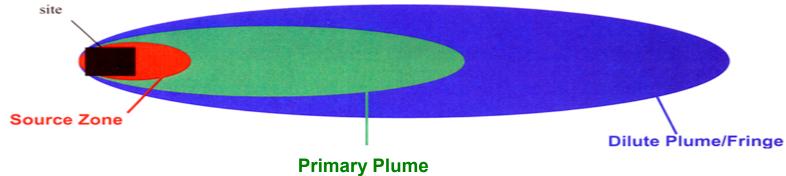
Savannah River Site Groundwater Contamination Areas





Remediation Strategy





Active Remediation

Enhanced Natural Remediation

Passive Monitored Natural Attenuation

High cost

Low Cost

Status Overview

- Much progress has been made in groundwater remediation at SRS
 - -Contaminants are being addressed in 12 of 14 groundwater contamination areas:
 - Active remediation continues in 1 area
 - A/M Area
 - Enhanced natural remediation in 5 areas

- F Area - T Area

E Area
 P Area (Passive at P-Burning Rubble Pit)

- H Area

Passive natural remediation in 6 areas

L AreaG AreaB AreaD Area

- -Two groundwater contamination areas remain to be completely characterized
 - N- Area
 - K-Area (Passive at K-Burning Rubble Pit)

Source Zone

Remediation Examples:

- Excavation
- Low permeability covers
- Thermal technologies
- In-situ chemical oxidation
- Soil vapor extraction (SVE)

Primary Plume ¬

Remediation Examples:

- Hydraulic Control
 - Pump and Treat
 - Phytoremediation pond
 - Barrier walls
- In situ
 - Airlift recirculation wells
 - Base injection
 - Chemical oxidation injection
 - Nutrient injection to enhance bioremediation

Passive Natural Systems ~

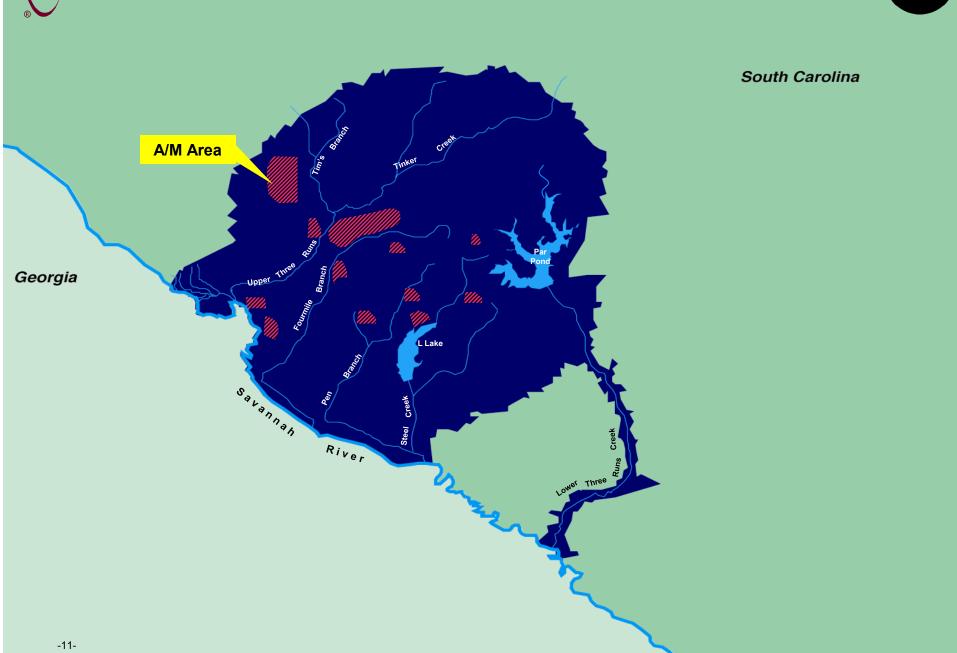
Remediation Examples:



Monitored Natural Attenuation





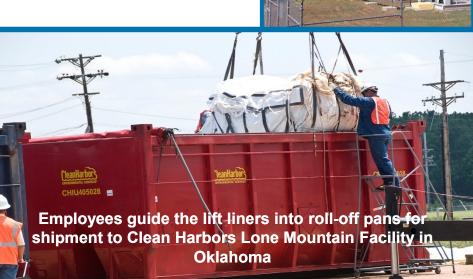


A-2 Airstripper





M-Area



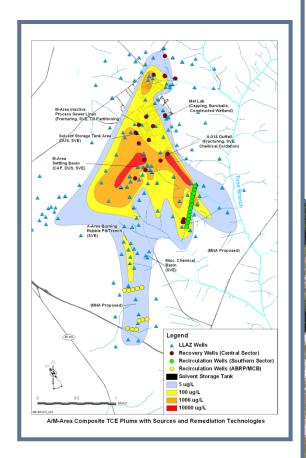


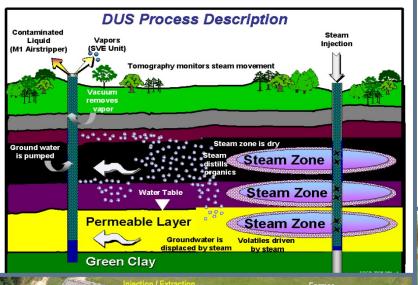






A/M Area







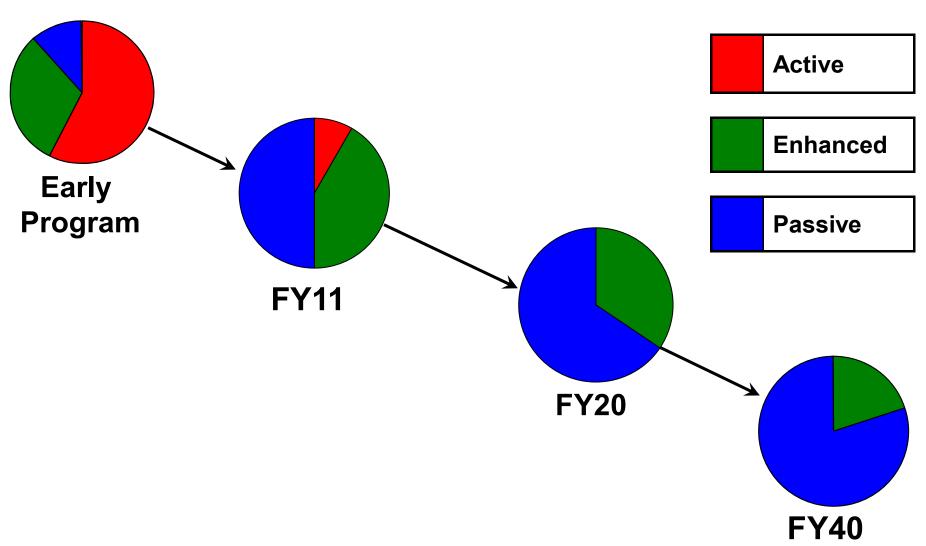
Dynamic Underground Stripping



A/M Areas Solvents

- Source Control
 - Excavated contaminated soil
 - Capped basins
 - Dynamic Underground Stripping removed high concentration solvents
 - Using Chemical Oxidation to remove small pockets of high concentration solvents
 - Using Soil Vapor Extraction to remove residual solvents
- Primary plume
 - Using Pump-and-Treat with Airstripping for hydraulic control
 - Using Airlift Recirculation Wells to remove contaminants
- Depleted sources
 - Using passive Soil Vapor Extraction (baroballs)
 - Using Solar Powered Soil Vapor Extraction

SRS Groundwater Program Active to Passive



Summary Data for SRS Groundwater Contamination Areas

Risk (Based on Extent of Contamination)	GW Contamination Area
1	A/M
2	E
3	F
4	н
5	D
6	С
7	Р
8	т
9	В
10	G
11	R
12	L
13	к
14	N

~% of GW Remediated (Based on Level of Effort [LOE] to Remediate)	GW Fully Characterized (Y/N)	Reason
40	N	Western Sector Not Complete
65	Υ	
50	Y	
50	Υ	
0**	N (15% LOE remains)	Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) Schedule
0**	N (15% LOE remains)	In Progress
0	N (10% LOE remains)	In Progress
90	Y	
80	Y	
90	Y	
90	Y	
90	Y	
0	N (75% LOE remains)	FFA Schedule
0	N (65% LOE remains)	FFA Schedule

Source(s) Remain (Y/N)	Source ID
Y	Vadose Zone
N	
Y	F-Inactive Process Sewer Lines
N	
Y	Low pH Conditions
N	
N	
Y	Residual Vadose Zone
N	
N	
N	
N	
Unknown	Unknown
Y	Fuel Oil, Diesel, Solvents

^{* 0% -} Groundwater remedy not yet agreed upon

^{**} Remedy not yet agreed upon; however, LOE to remediate expected low.

Conclusion

- Much progress has been made in groundwater remediation at SRS
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 - Passive natural remediation in 6 areas
 - Two groundwater contamination areas remain to be fully characterized